

## KAISER QUITS

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED WILHELM II. ABDICATES

THRONE RENOUNCED BY  
EMPEROR WILLIAM

Both Associated Press and International News Service Carry Official Report of Abdication of Hun Ruler—Announcement of Event Made in French Chamber of Deputies—Paris Gives News as From Berlin.

(Associated Press)

Paris, Nov. 9.—(6:15 p.m.)—The abdication of Emperor William is officially announced from Berlin, according to a Havas dispatch from Basel.

The Havas agency, which transmits the announcement of Emperor William's abdication from Basel, is the semi-official French news agency.

London, Nov. 9.—(I. N. S.)—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Times today stated that the German kaiser had abdicated.

At the same time an Amsterdam dispatch to a news agency here stated that the kaiser had refused to abdicate.

## ANNOUNCED IN PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 9.—(5:30 p.m.)—(I. N. S.)—The kaiser has abdicated, according to an official announcement made in the chamber of deputies. The German ruler renounced his throne today.

## Prince Max Issues Decree.

London, Nov. 9.—(British Wireless Service.)—A German wireless message received in London this afternoon states: "The German imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, has issued the following decree:

"The kaiser and king have decided to renounce the throne.

## Chancellor Holds Reins.

"The imperial chancellor will remain in office until questions connected with the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia and the setting up of a regency have been settled."

## Appointment for Regency.

"For the regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as imperial chancellor and he proposes that a bill shall be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German national assembly, which will settle finally the future for the government of the German nation and for those peoples who might be desirous of coming within the empire.

"Berlin, Nov. 9, 1918.

"The imperial chancellor."

## Son-in-Law Also Abdicates.

London, Nov. 9.—(British wireless service.)—(A. P.)—A telegram received at Copenhagen from Brunswick by way of Berlin asserts that Emperor William's son-in-law, the duke of Brunswick, and his successor have abdicated.

## British Wireless Text.

London.—British wireless gives official German text that kaiser has decided to renounce throne.

## Kurt Eisner Leads.

Paris, Nov. 9.—(A. P.)—Kurt Eisner, a Munich newspaper man and prominent in socialist circles, is the leader of the revolution which has broken out in the Bavarian capital, it appears from information received here. Some reports designate him as president of the Bavarian republic, which has been proclaimed.

Eisner, the dispatch adds, has organized a committee consisting of workmen, soldiers and peasants, in many respects similar to the Russian soviet.

Spreads to Other Cities.

The uprising in northwestern Germany, according to the only direct news from Germany early today, is reported to have spread to Hanover, Oldenburg and other cities. Generally the revolt is not attended by serious disturbances.

Reports from the Danish border today from Vandrup say that everything is quiet in Schleswig, but that further disturbances are reported to have occurred in Hamburg.

Cases of Insurrection.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—(A. P.)—Cases of insurrection occurred Wednesday among the troops of a German naval division quartered at Lokeren, twelve miles northeast of Ghent, according to a report from Sas-Van-Gent.

Railroad Strike.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.—(I. N. S.)—A general railway strike has been called in Germany, according to a dispatch to the Social Democrats today.

Resignation Not Accepted.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.—(I. N. S.)—Twenty-eight persons have been killed in riots at Kiel, according to information from Berlin today.

Conditions in Berlin were said to be unchanged, with the industries going on as usual.

## THE LAST OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS



The ex-emperor surrounded by his family, the crown prince on the left and the empress on the right.

VAIN EFFORT TO  
CHECK ADVANCE

Twenty-Two German Divisions  
Thrown Into Savage Battle on Meuse.

## GLARE OF BURNING CITIES

Franco-Americans Less Than  
Nine Miles From Mezieres,  
Vital Railway Junction.

(By Bert Ford.)

With the American Army North of Verdun, Nov. 7.—(Delayed.)—(I. N. S.)—Twenty-two German divisions (264,000 men), have been thrown into the savage battle on the Meuse river in a vain effort to check the rapid advance of the Americans. The Yanks started the seventh day of their new drive less than four miles south of the historic city of Sedan, while the French were only slightly less than five miles away and are both driving ahead in a northeasterly direction.

(Since Mr. Ford's cablegram was filed, it has been announced that the Americans have captured the western outskirts of Sedan.)

The glare from the burning cities of Sedan and Mouzon lighted the way for the advance of the khaki and horizon blue columns during the night.

The Franco-American forces today were less than nine miles from Mezieres, a vital railway junction behind the German front.

The American advance yesterday east of the Meuse river has reached a depth of nearly three miles, which was a brilliant exploit considering the difficult character of the terrain and the intensity of the enemy's defense.

Two fresh divisions were thrown into the battle on that side of the river which is an index of the German desperation.

The Americans have maintained a continuous advance driving across fortified woods, hills and canals, and past the snaky bends of the Meuse river. Marshes were encountered and crossed.

At dusk yesterday the Yanks reached the western outskirts of Mouzon, which was in flames. The left flank reached Comaigre.

The enemy's supreme task today was the holding of the heights of the Meuse, which he had retained since 1914.

Renewed Advance.

The American troops east of the Meuse river renewed their advance today, progressing north of Danville in the face of machine gun resistance.

There was sharp machine gun and artillery activity along the Meuse during the night in the region of Sezey and Wadelincourt.

At other places on the front the progress of the French was maintained with undiminished speed. Nothing but the prompt signing of the armistice will prevent the allies from entirely clearing French territory of enemy troops before the peace negotiations begin.

Outbreak in Altona.

Four thousand men attempted to overthrow the military authorities in Altona, across the Elbe from Hamburg, but the city now is quiet. The German guards at the Danish border have been ordered by the soldiers' councils to remain at their posts temporarily.

Travelers arriving from Germany report that the disaffection apparently is confined to the Ninth army corps, which was recruited in Schleswig-Holstein.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS REVIEW

(Associated Press.)

While the German government is considering the allied armistice terms, the British, French and American armies are carrying on successfully the task of freeing French soil from the invader.

On the north the British have captured the fortress of Maubeuge and driven the Germans back into Belgium in the region between Maubeuge and Mons. Along the Scheldt, in Belgium, where the British hold part of Tournai, Field Marshal Haig's men have crossed the river on a nine-mile front north of Tournai.

Gen. Petain's armies, which hold the center of the allied advance, continue their march toward the Belgian frontier south of Maubeuge. The French have driven the Germans from nearly all the natural defenses west of the Franco-Belgian border, and, if their advance maintains the pace of the last two days, the French should reach the frontier at some points before nightfall.

East of the Meuse, on the allied right, the American troops are advancing toward Montmedy and the Briey iron fields. The forward movement is on a front north and south of Danville. Farther north, toward Sedan, there has been only artillery and machine gun fighting.

Reports from Germany are that the revolutionary movements continue to spread, especially in the northwest.

Emperor William, while refusing to abdicate, also has asked Prince Maximilian, the chancellor, to retain office until the emperor reaches a decision on his future course. Apparently the emperor fears the reaction which might result should the chancellor be permitted to resign while the armistice conditions are under consideration and the government be left without a head.

Germany's answer to the allied terms for an armistice is not expected to reach Marshal Foch's headquarters until the middle of this (Saturday) afternoon at the very earliest. The courier left for Spa, the German headquarters, immediately after the terms were delivered and the enemy had been given seventy-two hours in which to send his answer.

Few details of the terms have been divulged, nor have any of the dramatic scenes at the allied commander-in-chief's headquarters been reported. Nothing but the briefest dispatches have told of an event the consequences of which will affect the whole subsequent history of civilization.

America was represented at the meeting by Vice-Admiral William Sims.

In the meantime, the allied armies are grimly sticking to their task of driving the foe from the soil of France. No one can exactly locate the line where the contending armies are fighting today. It is known, however, that the French have reached Mezieres and that the British have captured Avesnes.

It is probable that the Germans now hold a strip of French soil not over six or seven miles in width from east of Valenciennes to the south bank of the Moselle river.

Farther south the line runs along the frontier, but is nowhere more than a couple of miles west of Germany's domain.

This fact and the obvious activity of the allied armies to complete their triumph over the enemy may bring about a quick decision by the military chiefs of Germany. Emperor William is at Spa, it is said, and it is considered possible that the armistice negotiations now at Marshal Foch's headquarters may receive instructions by wireless.

Bavaria has been declared a republic and the Wittelsbach dynasty, headed by King Ludwig III, is deposed. Emperor William's abdication has been demanded by the socialists, but has been met with refusal from the emperor, who fears to quit office at such a critical juncture in the history of Germany.

The revolution is seemingly rapidly spreading through the great industrial and maritime cities of Prussia. Essen, the site of the great Krupp munition works, is the latest place reported to be disaffected.

Prince Henry of Prussia, the emperor's brother, who visited America in 1902, has fled from Kiel under fire from mutinous guards.

Prince Maximilian of Baden, the imperial chancellor, has resigned after taking action which brought about the interchange of notes between Berlin and Washington, which resulted in the dispatching of armistice delegates to ask terms of the allies.

Virtually all the North sea coast and part of the Baltic littoral is now in the hands of the revolutionists.

Conditions in Austria are apparently in a wild, chaotic condition. Little definite information as to conditions there has been received during the past couple of days.

Bolshevik resistance in eastern Siberia seems to be broken, according to a statement issued by the Japanese war office at Tokio.

## NUGENT WINS OUT

Republicans Concede Election of Democrat in Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 9.—Election of John F. Nugent, democrat, as United States senator over Frank R. Gooding, republican, by 500 votes is conceded today by republican newspapers of Idaho.

## RAISE PRICES

Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.—All Boston newspapers selling at 1 cent today announced that hereafter the price would be 2 cents. The retail price of Sunday newspapers was advanced from 5 to 6 cents in Greater Boston and to 7 cents elsewhere in New England.

## Cooler, Says Billy 'Possum.

Worlds are crashing into fragments, and the emperors depart; peace and war hang in the balance in a way to rend the heart.

But for me—I have my troubles that overshadow royal woes, for I owe my wife some money—and it's payday.

Well she knows! The weather? Fair and cooler.

THE BOLLER'S BILLS

THE BOLLER'S BILLS

GERMAN ENVOYS MAY ONLY  
HAVE TO RATIFY DECISION

Should Government Use Wireless in Advising Acceptance Allied Terms for Armistice. Admiral Sims Present With Foch at Interview Which Gave Foe Realization of Extent Defeat—Washington Confident.

Paris, Nov. 9.—(4:20 a.m.)—It is probable that the German reply to the allied terms for an armistice will be brought back by the same courier who took them to German headquarters at Spa yesterday. Under the circumstances it is believed the reply cannot be delivered before the middle of this afternoon at the very earliest.

The German government, however, may use the wireless, in which case the plenipotentiaries at Marshal Foch's headquarters will have only to ratify the decision thus conveyed to them.

## Admiral Sims Was Present.

Paris, Nov. 9.—(4:15 a.m.)—Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, was present at the first interview between Marshal Foch and the German armistice mission yesterday. It was learned during this morning that Admiral Sims is not taking part in the negotiations, but has gone to London.

## GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SILENT.

Washington, Nov. 9.—So far as the American government was advised late today no word had been received by Marshal Foch from the German high command since the courier of the armistice envoys started back through the battle lines last night with the surrender terms and the ultimatum for their acceptance by 11 o'clock Monday morning.

## In Peaceful Chateau.

Paris, Nov. 9.—(7:15 a.m.)—(A. P.)—The plenipotentiaries (armistice envoys), are conferring in a peaceful chateau near Senlis, the Echo de Paris stated today.

## Meet in Railroad Car.

Paris, Nov. 9.—(A. P.)—German armistice delegates were met by Marshal Foch yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in a railroad car, in which the commander-in-chief of the allied forces has his headquarters, according to the Petit Journal. When the Germans' credentials had been examined and verified, Mathias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German government had been advised by President Wilson that Marshal Foch was qualified to communicate to them the allies' conditions and had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms and eventually sign an armistice.

## Foch Read Terms Aloud.

Marshal Foch then read the terms in a loud voice, dwelling upon each one of them. The Germans were prepared for the semi-official communication for the stipulations, as a whole, but hearing set forth in detail the concrete demands seemed to bring to them for the first time the realization of the extent of the German defeat.

They made a few observations, merely pointing out material difficulties standing in the way of carrying out some quite secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities in the interests of humanity. This request Marshal Foch flatly refused.

The delegates, having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa and communicate with their government, withdrew. Marshal Foch immediately wrote an account of the proceedings and sent them by an aide to Premier Clemenceau, who received them at noon.

## Personal of Party.

The German delegates are lodged in a country mansion at Rethondes, six miles east of Compiègne, and thirty miles from Marshal Foch's headquarters.

With the commander-in-chief at the time of the interview were Maj.-Gen. Maxime Weygand, his assistant; Vice-Admiral Roslyn Wemyss, first lord of the British admiralty, and Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, American representative.

Rethondes, where the German armistice delegates are housed, is a small town on the north bank of the river Aisne, six miles from Compiègne. It is between the forest of Laigault and the forest of Compiègne.

Within a radius of thirty-three miles Rethondes are the railroad towns of Clermont, Montdidier, La Fere, Laon and several others not so well known. St. Quentin is between thirty and thirty-five miles to the north and Meaux is about the same distance south. Meaux was the scene of heavy fighting in the German repulse from Paris in the first battle of the Marne.

When the Germans drove outward from Noyon last June they reached almost to Compiègne before they were driven back. The French withdrew their line north of the Aisne in the region of Compiègne and the Germans at one time were within five miles of Rethondes. Today the German lines are sixty-five miles away.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Allied armistice terms were being discussed today at German grand headquarters, with an answer required by Marshal Foch before 11 o'clock Monday morning, Paris time. The courier carrying the text of the demands of the allied and American governments, according to unofficial reports, passed through the allied lines last night and was expected to reach the headquarters of the German high command early today.

Included among those attending the conferences of the German military chiefs was the kaiser, reports said. By many here the meeting was considered as the last in which Emperor William will appear as the supreme war lord.

## Wait With Confidence.

Meanwhile the German armistice delegates, who yesterday were handed the terms and whose request for a provisional cessation of hostilities was denied by Marshal Foch, awaited the return of their courier. Even though

BRITISH CROSS  
RIVER SCHELDT

Establish Positions on East  
Bank Over Wide Front.  
French Go Forward.

## AMERICANS STILL GAINING

Strong Machine Gun Resistance  
Fails to Check Advance

## East of Meuse.

With the American Army on the Sedan Front, Nov. 9.—The American army east of the Meuse continued to advance today despite strong machine gun resistance.

The Americans went ahead in this region both north and south of Danville.

Along the line of the Meuse, the front from Sassey to Marlincourt last night was marked by artillery and machine gun fighting.

## British Pushing East.

London, Nov. 9.—The British forces have captured the fortress of Maubeuge, Field Marshal Haig announced today.

South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward and are well beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

## Crossed River Scheldt.

British troops in Flanders have crossed the river Scheldt on a wide front north of Tournai and have established themselves on the east bank according to Field Marshal Haig's announcement today. The statement reads:

"The fortress of Maubeuge has been captured by the guards and 62nd division. We have made good progress south of that town and are well east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

(Section missing.)

"North of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

(These two towns are about nine miles apart.)

Maubeuge was the last important French fortress in the hands of the Germans. Before the war it was considered a fortress of the first class and guarded the Namur-Charleroi route into France by the way of the Sambre river.

The town is situated on both banks of the Sambre river and was founded in the seventh century. Several famous battle fields of French wars prior to 1800 are in close proximity to Maubeuge.

Maubeuge was taken by the Germans in the autumn of 1914 after heavy fighting with the British and French. The town is within a few miles of the Belgian border south of Mons, which is thirteen miles northward by rail. Namur is about forty miles east-northeast of Maubeuge and Charleroi is about midway between the two.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The French armies this morning resumed their forward march along the entire front, the war office announced today.

There was artillery and machine gun activity at several points of the front during the night.

## Fair Weather Aids Allies.

Paris, Nov. 9.—(2:30 p.m.)—The first clear weather in several days resulted this morning in aiding the rapid allied advance on the whole front. Important gains probably will be announced in the war office report tonight.